side of the service to appoint civilians to the

rank of Captain in both the Quartermaster's

and both of the two appointed in the Subsist-

ence Department were young civilians who had

resigned from the Army not long after leaving

COL. PETER C. HAINS.

(named for his grandfather, Rear-Admiral

at Fort Monroe in charge of his father's office

the Army of the Potomac, is Chief Clerk in Col.

MAJ. DICKEY'S RETIREMENT.

John R. Brooke is President, has adjourned its

Cleveland will eventually be called upon to

decide whether Maj. Dickey will be put upon

the Army retired list or wholly retired from

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Col. Henry de B. Clay, of Newport News, Va.,

a late Commander of the Department of Vir-

ginia, G.A.R., of whom we mentioned in last

week's issue that he was a candidate for the

Republican nomination to Congress in the Sec-

ond (Va.) District, it appears on the 27th ult.

wrote a letter to Capt. Wm. Lackey, of York-

Col. Clay's heart is with the old soldiers and

their interests. The veterans of the late war

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Johnson left the civil service because he was

an awfully offensive partisan, he invested in

him again, and now he is glad that he was

Dr. H. E. Waite, of the 17th Conn., was in

the city during the past week. The Doctor

Comrade W. A. Clark, of Newark, N. J., of

at Cold Harbor, Comrade Clark and wife stopped

Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector-General, U.

3. Army, arrived here last week from New

Haven, to act temporarily as Senior Inspector-

General during the severe illness of Brig-Gen.

Roger Jones. Col. Hughes served in the ranks

of the 12th Pa, three months in 1861, and then as

Lieutenant and Captain in the 85th Pa., in the

come Lieutenant-Colonel of the 199th Pa. The

85th Pa. had served, so that almost all of Col.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry. When the Regular Army

was increased in 1866 he was made Captain, 18th

U. S. Inf., but on the reorganization in 1870 he

was transferred to the 3d Inf. For nearly 11

years he was an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Terry,

during the trying times of Reconstruction days

in the South and the Indian wars on the

frontier. His long an eminently faithful

service was somewhat rewarded at last, for in

Feberuary, 1885, he was appointed Major and

Inspector-General, and in less than a month

later was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel

when Gen. Absalom Baird was promoted to

No Universal Remedy

has yet been discovered; but, as at least

four-fifths of human diseases have their

source in Impure Blood, a medicine

which restores that fluid from a de-

praved to a healthy condition comes as

near being a universal cure as any that

can be produced. Ayer's Sarsaparilla

affects the blood in each stage of its

formation, and is, therefore, adapted to

a greater variety of complaints than any

Boils and Carbuncles,

which defy ordinary treatment, yield to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla after a comparative

Mr. C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville,

Va., writes that for years he was af-

flicted with boils which caused him

much suffering. These were succeeded

by carbuncles, of which he had several

at one time. He then began the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking

three bottles, the carbuncles disap-

peared, and for six years he has not had

That insidious disease, Scrofula, is

the fruitful cause of innumerable com-

plaints, Consumption being only one of

many equally fatal. Eruptions, ulcers,

sore eyes, glandular swellings, weak

and wasted muscles, a capricious appe-

tite, and the like, are pretty sure indi-

cations of a scrofulous taint in the

system. Many otherwise beautiful faces

are disfigured by pimples, eruptions,

and unsightly blotches, which arise

from impure blood, showing the need of

All sufferers from blood disorders

should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a fair

trial, - avoiding all powders, ointments,

and washes, and especially cheap and

worthless compounds, which not only

fail to effect a cure, but more frequently

aggravate and confirm the diseases they

are fraudulently advertised to remedy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla to remedy the evil.

other known medicine.

ly brief trial.

even a pimple.

he was only 49 years of age last April.

Hughes's whole volunteer service was under

over at the Capital on the way to Columbus.

bounced from Uncle Sam's service.

reaches 62 years of age.

Capt. Sherman A. Johnson, 123d Ohio, who

The Retiring Board at Omaha, of which Gen.

Hains's office in Washington.

that I now remember are veterans.

## CONGRESS.

## An Abstract of the More Important Preceedings in Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

In the Senate, the conference report on the | treaty obligations, and that will not put us in Army appropriation bill was submitted by Mr. | that position in which the Chinese Government Allison (lows) and adopted. The President | will have the moral right to exclude all of our appointed a new Conference Committee upon | people from that empire. Looking ahead, and the questions still remaining in dispute between | gathering from the press the conditions bethe two Houses on that measure.

The Louisiana election troubles resolution | trade of that continent may be ready within was then considered, and Mr. Pasco (Fla.) ad- six months to be transferred to us. If the sign dressed the Senate at great length. No con- of the times may be relied upon, this will be

The Chinese itemigration bill was then taken sought for in the last 40 years to get possession up, and the year and mays were ordered upon | of that trade, by only doing that which is fair the measure, which revealed the fact that a | and right and manly. If we go on in the face quorum was not present. The Senate accord- of the information which we have received toingly adjourned at 5:40 o'clock p. m.

In the House, after the morning hour, the | we will have done that which has never been bill to limit the jurisdiction of the District and | done in the history of this country, and which Circuit Courts of the United States was con- no other civilized nation would think of doing. sidered, remarks being made upon the measure by Mr. Culbertson (Tex.), Mr. Weaver (Iowa), | could be reached, the friends of the bill recog-Mr. Hayes (Iowa) and Mr. Caswell (Wis.). The nized the uselessness of further attempts to bill was read a third time and passed.

The fisheries treaty was then taken up, and | leaving the bill passed, but the motion to reconsumed the entire day's session, the bill go- | consider its passage pending. ing over under the rules. The House adjourned at 5 o'cleck.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6. The Chinese exclusion bill was taken up,

and Mr. Sherman (Ohio) suggested that before acting upon it they should discover whether the Chinese Government had rejected the treaty. If it should turn out that the Chinese Minister was now on his way from Peru, probably with a ratification of the treaty or with some explanation about it, and if the Senate should hastily pass the bill it would be a surprise to the whole country and to the whole civilized world. He had information from undoubted sources that the Chinese Government had taken no unfavorable action upon the treaty. The Senate only knew that the House of Representatives had suddenly suspended its business in order to pass this bill on the motion of a gentleman who was supposed to be in favor with the Executive. Without such information Senators should not rush wildly like a flock of frightened partridges into the passage of the bill. If the bill were passed and the treaty were ratified the Senate would have placed itself in the ridiculous attitude of assuming a fact which did not exist. If, on the contrary, the treaty were rejected, there would be ample time to pass the bill. He, therefore, asked the Senate to let the bill stand over for

a day or two until the facts were ascertained. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) objected to laying the bill aside. Mr. Platt (Conn.) said he was not willing to vote for it at present. He said that if, as the whole country believed, the bill emamated from the Executive Department immediately after the act on the same subject had been laid before the President, it would be an Executive interference with the legislative branch of the Government. If the President had no-into the United States, In 48 hours the whole tice, official or unofficial, that the Chinese Govenment had rejected the treaty, that notice had been studiously concealed from every Republican Member of the Senate. Had it come to this that high public office had been prostituted for Democratic electioneering purposes? If not, what other reason existed for thrusting the bill on the attention of Congress in such an tutimely way? If the vote was forced upon the Senate now he would vote for the bill, because he was not going to act on the assumption that the pending bill was an electioneering

Mr. Brown (Ga.) asked Mr. Sherman whether be, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had any information of the rejection of the treaty.

Mr. Sherman-Certainly not. On the contrary, I offered a resolution yesterday asking the President to give the Senate such information, and I hoped that that resolution would have been answered yesterday or to-day. But a gentleman who has had business with the Chinese Legation told me that he does not believe that the legation has information of the rejection of the treaty; that the Chinese Minister is on his way here, and that there has been no objection, so far as known, to the amendments to the treaty. On the contrary, the Minister himself assented to them at the time they were offered, and it was presumed, as a matter of course, that the treaty would be ratified. I feel free to say that no communication of any kind has come to the President of the United States in

regard to the treaty. Mr. Brown moved to amend the bill by admitting to land such Chinamen as, having left the country with certificates entitling them to return, were now on their way to the United States. To pass the bill without such a pro-Vision would be a cruelty and an outrage which no exigency could justify. If this bill were passed, who could deny the right of the Chinese Government to expel from China every American merchant and missionary within the limits of that vast empire? And if this should be the result, there would be such an outery against this legislation that, instead of political capital being made out of it, it would be the political

downfall of the party regarded as most at fault. In the House Mr. Brumm (Pa.) and Mr. Scott (Pa.) had a lenghthy discussion of a political nature, Mr. Brumm charging Mr. Scott with baving employed Pinkerton detectives in the Pennsylvania coal and iron regions, which charges were denied by Mr. Scott.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau was discussed without action. Mr. Sowden opposed any further increase of expenditures, and Mr. O'Neill (Mo.) expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to Mr. Sowden's valedictory. The retaliation bill was taken up and Mr. McCreary (Ky.) gave notice that he would call the previous question upon it at 4 o'clock to-

Mr. Scott (Pa.) spoke at considerable length, stating that in 18 years the Canadian railroads had received \$72,000,000 for the transportation of American goods through Canada, 65 per cent of which, had it been expended in the United States, would have gone to labor and 35 per cent. to capital. Under the treaty of 1871 \$45,800,000 had been taken away from the workingmen of the country and \$25,200,000 from the capitalists. On the other side of the balance sheet was the \$5,500,000 which the United States had received under the Alabama award. He had no fear that the President would exercise the powers conferred upon him except as a last resort to protect the honor and

interests of the American people. In the course of his remarks he declared, on the testimony of a witness before the Ford Investigation Committee, that 75 per cent. of the fishermen engaged in the New England fisheries were not American citizens, but came At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's speech the House adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7. In the Schate, the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up, and in the course of the debate Mr. Vest (Mo.) admitted the falsity of the charge that Gen. Harrison's law partner had anything to do with the naturalization of Chinamen in Indianapolis. While Mr. Vest Y.), Mr. Wilson (Minn.), Mr. Lind (Minn.), Mr. was speaking communications were received O'Neill (Mo.), Mr. Tarsney (Mich.), Mr. Cockfrom the President, inclosing, as the only ran (N. Y.), Mr. McAdoo (N. J.), Mr. McMil- law that removed Gen. Sherman from active official information at hand regarding the lan (Tenn.), Mr. Henderson (Iowa), Mr. Bryce Chinese treaty, copies of two telegrams from (N. Y.) and Mr. Cummings (N. Y.). Mr. Denby, United States Minister to Pekin, The bill was read a third time and passed, the first dated Sept. 5, in these words: "Be- and the House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock p. m. lieve treaty has been rejected. Have demanded from Foreign Office positive information some days since. No information has been yet re- ing the amount of pension of the widow of

these words: "Treaty postponed for further | were non-concurred in, and a committee of deliberation. Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) was speaking in favor of the passage of the bill when the gavel fell and | bill was taken up and passed, as was the conthe presiding officer put the question, "Shall the ference report on the Army appropriation bill. bill pass ?" Mr. Gorman (Md.) endeavored to Mr. Morgan (Ala.) introduced a bill approspeak, but was stopped by the aunouncement of the presiding officer that debate was no longer in ister for citizens of China as full indemnity for order, the Senate having agreed to vote on the all losses and injuries sustained by them from referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. | ment taking place at 5 o'clock p. m. The vote was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion, and the result was-yeas 17, nays 19; no the fortifications appropriation bill.

Quorum. Senators Hoar, Platt and Sherman The conference report on the su voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Scnators Berry, Payne, Turple and Vest | amendments being that appropriating \$250,000 with the Il publicans in the negative. Mr. for the purpose of investigating the extent to from civil life for the appointment. Morgan had voted "no," but withdrew that | which the arid regions of the United States can wote because he did not know how Mr. Evarts, be redeemed by irrigation, and reserving, as with whom be was paired, would vote. On a the property of the United States, all the lands | the Assistant Surgeons) was in the Pay Departcall of the Schaters answered to their | which may be designated for reservoirs and | ment (Majors and Paymasters). During Presimames and the vote was again taken, resulting canals for irrigation. The amendment was dent Arthur's Administration the Army laws

and Senators Berry, Payne, Turpie and Vest adjourned.

"no" with the Republicans. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and the result was-yeas 37, nays 3. The negative votes were given by Senators Brown, Hoar and Wilson of Iowa. Mr. Sherman did not

it should be recommitted to the Committee on

Foreign Relations, that committee can report

a measure that will not be violative of our

After several votes, on which no quorum

end the matter, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the retaliation bill was taken

up, and Mr. Nutting (N. Y.) speaking in favor

of it, said that the Canadian authorities had

discriminated against American commerce

passing through the Welland and other

Canadian canals, and the effect of this unfair

treatment was that the commerce of Lake On-

ministration kad adopted the Chinese policy

but he said: "I am going into this busi-

Mr. Cannon spoke of the contradictory posi-

sun-up and sun-down, under the wise manipu-

and there came the muttering thunders of dis-

shook as did those of Belshazzar. Their chief

Pennsylvania and sent in a retaliation message.

After further debate it was agreed that a vote

The President to-day vetoed eight private

prisoner by the enemy, and endured for a long

time the hardships of prison life. He was mar-

ried in 1871, and successfully conducted his

court he was adjudged insane, and that his dis-

ease was hereditary. He committed suicide in

1882. His widow filed an application for pen-

sion in 1885, claiming that the insanity which

caused him to commit suicide resulted from

that the facts in the case have been thoroughly

examined. Several witnesses testified that

The second bill granted a pension to Russell

ate of Co. D. 35th N. Y. Of this case the Presi-

cerning this case is furnished by the report of

ment named, died at Peck, Mich., on the 22d

day of September, 1881, and that the deceased

up to the time of his death supported his father,

the claimant, who is now over 81 years of age,

incapable of manual labor and destitute of the

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

up, and speeches were made by Mr. White (N.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

conference ordered.

In the Senate, the House amendments reduc-

The House passed the conference report on

The conference report on the sundry civil

appropriation bill was taken up, the pending

In the House the retaliation bill was taken

The Senate was not in session to-day.

the consideration of private pension bills.

chosen to exercise his power.

question would be solved.

can side.

The Week's Doings at the Na-Mr. Gorman went on to argue that the bill should not have been passed in the light of the tional Capital. information received from the President. If

ABOUT CONGRESSMEN.

Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District of that State last week. Mr. Burrows was born at Northeast, Pa. He received a common-school and academic educatween China and other great powers, the whole tion, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and when elected to Congress had a large and growing paretice. He was elected to the 43d, 46th and 47th Congresses; was appointed Sothe opportunity of all others which we have licitor of the Treasury Department by President Arthur, but declined the office. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention from Michigan in 1884. He was elected to the 49th and re-elected to the 50th day (showing that this treaty is still pending), Congress as a Republican by a decisive ma-

In the Spring of 1862 he raised a company and was commissioned Captain in the 17th | distinguished himself so well on the Peninsular Mich. This regiment was immediately ordered | campaign that he was brevetted Captain for to the Army of the Potomac, and went to the front, being attached to the Ninth Corps. They | ferred to the Engineers in 1863 he was sent to were in the battles of South Mountain and An- | Gen. Grant's staff, and won the brevet of Major tietam, where they showed so much pluck as | for gallantry during the siege of Vicksburg. to earn the sobriquet of the "Stonewall Regi- | His eldest son, Mr. Thornton Jenkins Hains, ment." The regiment was transferred to the West after the battle of Fredericksburg, and | Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy,) is on duty served during the Vicksburg campaign with great gallantry. Capt, Burrows was always there in connection with the construction of conspicuous for bravery and efficiency in every | the immense iron pier now building there un- | fied. sphere of duty. He was one of six brothers, all | der Col. Hains. One of the sons of Maj.-Gen. of whom served in the Union army and made | Henry J. Hunt, the old Chief of Artillery of good records.

tario was confined almost entirely to Canadian and English vessels. He charged against the Mr. Burrows has been an ardent advocate of English Government that it had collected upon pension and other legislation for the benefit of American cereals alone, passing through the the soldier element of the country, and the old Welland Canal, more than \$600,000, and he veterans have no better advocate in Congress claimed that to-day, under article 27 of the than he. He is a good talker and a ready detreaty of 1871, England owed the United States bater, and is a man whom everybody likes and | meeting until Oct. 18, and Maj. Chas. J. Dickey, that amount. Mr. Nutting argued that the admires. It is hoped that he will long con- 8th U. S. Inf., whose case the Board had under President could long ago have stopped this distinue in the seat which he fills so acceptably | consideration, has been ordered back to his erimination against American vessels if he had | and ably.

Hon. Jehu Baker was renominated unani-Mr. Cannon (III.) expressed his surprise that mously by the Republicans of the Eighteenth the speech of Mr. Scott had not been published Illinois District on Sept. 5. Mr. Baker was n the Record, especially as Mr. Scott had stuck born in Kentucky in 1822, received a commonas closely to his manuscript as a sick kitten to school education and then attended McKen- service with a year's pay. her dam. The gentleman from Pennsylvania dree College, but did not graduate. He re--the leader and dictator of the Democratic ceived the honorary degrees of M. A. and LL.D. party-had, during the past week, towered from this college in 1858 and 1882 respectabove everybody, with the Breckinridges, the ively. He is the author of an annotated edi-McCrearys and the Crisps singing low. He had tion of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decaa great respect for the gentleman. Everybody dence of the Romans." He is a lawyer by espected a man, especially when he possessed profession, and had a large practice when \$20,000,000, which it was whispered would be elected to Congress.

poured like water into Pennsylvania. The Ad-He was elected to the 39th and 40th Congresses, and also served as United States Minand was trying to frighten Canada by beating ister Resident to Venezuela from 1878 to 1885, gongs. The President already had a big gong; being Consul-General for a time during the closing part of this service. He was elected to ness; give me another hammer." [Laughter.] the 50th Congress over Col. Wm. H. Morrison, The President might scare Canada. Who and has been a hard-working, conscientious knew? Oh, for a man in the Presidential Congressman. He has made several speeches chair who would issue a proclamation to-morwhich show him to be well versed in statecraft. He is also an ardent advocate of pension legislation, and is violently opposed to a reduction of the tariff until soldiers get their dues.

COL. D. B. HENDERSON RENOMINATED. tions taken by the President. Now this man that towered like a Colossus among alt, between The Republicans of the Third District of Iowa have given another proof of their loyalty ation and crafty suggestions of the 20 times to the men who were love to them in the hour of our country's peril, by renominating this millionaire turned a double somersault and with an anathema against the Canadian Govsoldier, tried and true, to represent them for a erument, cried out, "Gore, gore, gore." [Laughfourth term in Congress. He was called by acter.] But nobody would be deceived. Everyclamation, no other name being mentioned, body understood that the present Executive

and every County being represented. was not going to spill his blood in war. The Col. Henderson left one foot in the grave cople would not be again fooled. The Presiwhen he marched with the rest of the boys in dent sent in his message of December last, in blue to victory; but though maimed in body, which he discarded everything except free there is nothing to mar the clear, far-reaching trade. The Mills bill was passed by the House, intellect that enables him to grapple any subject successfully; the heart is all right, too, and probation from every workshop and farmthere is not a disloyal pulsation there when a ouse in the country. The knees of Democrats comrade's interest is at stake. In three terse adjectives Ben Butterworth describes him in a saw written on the wall "Mene, Mene, Tekel dispatch of congratulations to the convention : Upharsin;" and he turned around under the "There isn't a flaw in him. Brilliant ability, manipulation of the great gentleman from manly courage, spotless integrity."

David B. Henderson had enjoyed his ma-Thank God, this was a day of newspapers and ority just six months when he enlisted as a schoolhouses, and gentlemen might as well unprivate soldier in Co. C, 12th Iowa, he being at dertake to dip the Atlantic dry with a tablethat time just 21 years and six months of age. spoon as to fool the loyal masses of the country Although the hills of Bouny Scotia witnessed by any such ciaptrap. [Applause on Republihis birth, he was brought here an infant, and imbibed American principles with the Ameri-Mr. Adams (Iil.) believed that the House can air that fed his boyish breath till he grew should pass the bill, not to strengthen the hands up a thorough American, with the advantage of the President in his present position, but to of the Scotch brawn in his character, inherited strengthen the hands of all future Presidents in from the land of Wm. Wallace. He went their controversies with foreign nations, and to through the war, and was mustered out at its let all persons understand that though a Presiclose Colonel of the 46th Iowa. Pretty good dent is elected for but four years, and is critifor a farmer boy, promoted for meritorious cized by the opposing party, when he tells Conservice alone. gress that he needs additional power to deal

His course in Congress has been no less brilwith foreign powers he is entitled to the supliant, and he is now one of the recognized port even of those who hope to defeat him for leaders of the Republican side of the House, where he never fails to raise his voice in defense of the rights of the soldier and the solon the bill should be taken at 4 o'clock todier's dear ones, from which fact he has won morrow afternoon, and the House took a recess the name of "Soldier's Friend."

until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for Of the 11 Representatives from Iowa eight are ex-soldiers of the Union and one of the remaining three was too young to enter the army pension bills, all of which originated in the when the war broke out, which seems to prove House. The first granted a pension to Mrs. that this energetic people are not unmindful of Jane Petts, as the widow of a soldier who enpast favors. listed in 1861 and was mustered out of the service in 1865. It appears that he was taken

GEN. EDWIN S. OSBORNE,

Another Member, one of the kind which old soldiers desire to see in Congress, was also renominated by the Republicans of the Wilkesbusiness affairs until 1880, when by a decree of Barre District of Pennsylvania. He was elected to represent the State-at-large in the 49th Congress, and was re-elected to the 50th Congress by an overwhelming majority, receiving 415,166 against 367,551 for Stevenson, the nominee of the Democrats, and 30,000 votes for hardships of prison life. The President says | Palmer, the Prohibition candidate. Gen. Osborne enlisted as a private in the 8th Pa. in April, 1861. He afterward raised a company domestic trouble was the real cause of the soldier's death; that his wife was "a pretty rough | ment was made part of the First Corps, Army and joined the 149th Pa. as Captain. The regiwoman," a "hard talker," "a virago," etc. of the Potomac, and participated in all its cam-He concludes that the military service of the paigns until after the battle of Gettysburg, soldler was in no way connected with his when it was transferred to the Fifth Corps, after which Gen. Osborne was promoted to the rank of Major. He was three times wounded. L. Doane, a dependent father of Demster Doane, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General for gallant and dent says: "The only information I have conmeritorious conduct in battle.

After the war he was appointed Judge-Adthe committee of the House to whom the bill vocate, and was sent to Andersonville and was referred. There is nothing alleged in the Macon, Ga., to investigate charges made of report except that Demster Doane, who was a cruelty to Union soldiers by the rebel authori-Second Lieuteaant in the company and regities. He gathered testimony, and preferred charges of murder against Wirz, who was tried by court-martial and hanged in Washington. Gen. Osborne has been a warm advocate of all legislation for the veterans, making several speeches upon the questions of the duty means of support. There is no intimation that of the Government to the men who prefrom British provinces and were employed bethe war was caused, or in any way related to, man, having been the Commander of the Dethe death of the son 16 years after the close of his military service. While this case is probapartment of Pennsylvania in 1883, and is quite bly one where the exercise of generosity would likely to be returned to the House, as he is very be pleasant and most timely to the recipient, I popular with every class of citizens throughout cannot think that such a precedent should be the State, and has been one of the best Representatives in Congress.

JUDGE ADVOCATES-GENERAL, Lieut.-Col. Horaco B. Burnham, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A., reached the age of 64 years last Monday, Sept. 10, and was duly placed on the retired list under the same

command. He entered the service Oct. 31, 1861, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 67th Pa, and held the same rank for exactly three years, and when mustered out was appointed the same day Major and Judge Advocate. In 1867 he was transferred to the Regular Army with the same ceived"; and the second, dated Sept. 6, in | Gen. Kilpatrick from \$100 to \$75 per month | rank and position, and was promoted to his present rank in July, 1884, since which time he has been serving at San Francisco at head-The conference report on the fortification quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific. He has of late years established his legal residence on the James River, near Richmond,

This retirement promotes Col. Herbert Pelham Curtis, who served from New Years, 1862. to July, 1865, as Lieutenant and Captain of the bill at 1 o'clock to day. Mr. Gorman moved citizens of the United States, and the subject 1st Mass. Cav., and leaves a vacancy in the that the bill and the President's message be occupied the entire day's session, the adjourn- rank of Major and Judge Adocate for President Cleveland to fill.

where he owns a large plantation.

This vacancy creates a very considerable anxiety to many officers in the Army, for many of the long-service line officers want the billet badly, and yet fear that the President may exercise his prerogative of selecting a lawyer

For many years the only staff appointment in the Army open to civilians (except, of course, in the defeat of Mr. Gorman's motion-year discussed at length without any action being | were so amended that not only the rank of 19, pays 29. Senators Hoar, Platt and Sher- reached. The conference report on the Army Major in the Judge Advocate-General's Departman again voted "aye" with the Democrats appropriation bill was adopted, and the House ment was opened to civil appointments, but the Chief Executive was also authorized to go outTHE ENCAMPMENT.

and the Subsistence Departments. Since that | The Largest Gathering Ever Held by the G.A.B. time but one vacancy occurred as Judge Editorial Correspondence NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Advocate, and Mr. Cleveland appointed a vet-COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9, 1888. eran of 30-years' service, nearly six of which Never has the staid little city of Columbushad been served in the ranks. In the Quarnever has any city on the continent-staid or termaster's Department two out of five vacancies since then have gone to civil life (one of them having never seen a day's service before),

frivolous, big or little-seen such a swelling, sweeping tide of humanity flowing down upon her from every point of the compass as she is seeing. If we call it a tide, it must be one of the Bay of Faudy kind-sn unparalleled, over-Capt. George B. Davis, 5th U. S. Cav., who | whelming insweep that swirls and sways over was a veteran of the war and graduated at West | everything.

Point afterward, is one of the applicants for Even the great gathering of the volunteers appointment as Judge Advocate, as is also Capt. at the Buckeye Capital when the war clarion Patrick Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., who served sounded in 1861 seem small by comparison, in the volunteers from 1861 to 1866. There are other strong candidates in the Army, but none | for they came in by tens of thousands, and the 250,000 men whom Ohio sent to the front were four years in arriving. If all re-Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Corps of | ports are to be believed fully that number will Engineers, who is in charge of the Potomac gather here inside of three days. The esti-Flats improvement here and other public works, mates of the incoming guests swell hour by is at West Point for a couple of weeks, visiting hour. It is now alleged by those claiming to old Army friends there. He served a year in the 2d U.S. Art. after graduating in 1861, and know that 225,000 railroad tickets are already reported as sold, and the end-hardly the begining of the end-is not yet. Eighty car-loads Hanover Courthouse. When he was transwere reported at Chicago this morning, and from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Cleveland and elsewhere come similar reports.

The managers of the local arrangements are enthusiastic as to the prospects, and calmly confident as to their ability to take care of all who come, even if the highest reports be justi-

"We have tent capacity for 70,000 men," said Capt. A. E. Lee, the Secretary of the Local Committee, to-day, "and this is only the beginning. Our Room Committee reported last night that they had still 13,000 beds unassigned, and if the necessity comes we can double or treble our accommodations. We have fully appreciated the magnitude of the occasion, and have worked hard, comprehenpost at Fort Robinson, Neb., to await its resively and intelligently, to prepare for it." assembling. It is probable that President From what I can see he is entirely right.

They have a large number of active, enterprising business men in Columbus. The entire community is permeated with this spirit. They all feel that the 22d National Encampment is to be one of the biggest occasions in the history of their city, and that its success will be an immense advertisement for their city. Like all bustling, progressive Westerners they feel that a big advertisement is one of the choicest blessings that can befall their city, and they all unite town, Va., declining, for satisfactory reasons, | in working for it. Therefore they accomplish to allow his name to go before the convention. more than a city several times their size could where only a portion of the citizens took an could have no better advocate in Congress than active interest in the matter. Substantially every building in the city is in some way made available or ready to be made available for the Encampment. Private was for years in the Treasury, ranging in rank | houses, from the best to the poorest, accomfrom a first-class clerk when he left the army | modate guests, warehouses are converted into in 1865 to Librarian of the Department, is in | lodging-houses and impromtu restaurants, and the city again for a few days. After Capt. the great asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, imbecile and insane, the State Capitol and the public offices are all devoted in some way to real estate long enough to sell out at a good figure, and then "went West" to St. Paul. the purposes of the Encampment. In short, There good fortune chased up and overtook the city is given up to it with a thoroughness never even approached by any other place in which the Encampment has met. Only the penitentiary and the police stations have been was a gallant soldier during the war, and is left out of the calculation, and doubtless these now one of the foremost medical electricians of | will also be utilized if occasion requires,

So far as I can see nothing has been neglect-Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, now comed which will contribute in the largest sense manding the New York Navy Yard, was here last week on official business connected with | to the entire success of the Encampment, and fitting out the new steel cruisers at his station if the weather turns out to be as good as hoped to be sent to our fleets abroad. During nearly for, the 22d Eucampment will be the largest all of the war he was in command of vessels on ever held, or that ever will be held, and the the blockade, and in the famous fight of Mobile most satisfactory in the way of bringing about Bay in 1864 he commanded the gunboat Port Royal under Farragut, while ranking as a Reunions of the greatest number of comrades. Lieutenant-Commander. He reached his pres-The decorations are profuse, and give a bril-

ent rank in August, 1887, and does not go on the retired list until November, 1894, when he not so einborate and expensive as those at St. Louis and San Francisco. Everybody is in the highest spirits. The the old 20th N. Y. Militia, and then of the

weather is delightful, the accommodations sub-7th H. A., in whose ranks he lost his right arm stantial and ample, and so far not a cloud as large as a man's hand has developed anywhere. ENCAMPMENT NOTES.

up from Indiana, having 65 engagements at Reunions and Campfires for the week, all of which he expects to fill. Gen. W. T. Sherman went from the Army of

the Tennessee Reunion at Toledo to his early Tenth Corps, until he was mustered out to behome at Lancaster, guest of Mrs. Gen. Reese, his sister. He was on the ground early Monday morning, and will give the entire week to latter regiment also went to the same brigade and division of the Tenth Corps in which the the boys. Gen. Sherman is losing his zest for social episodes, and says plainly that he prefers to confine himself strictly to soldier gatherings. Corp'l Tanner will give but part of the week to the Encampment, leaving on Thursday for Indianapolis, thence to California. Mrs. Tanner accompanies him this year.

Up to Saturday night quarters had been assigned to 57,000 in the camps, besides assignments at upwards of 70 halls, aggregating 28,-000, besides some 12,000 in private quarters; a total of 97,000.

The arrangements of the Grand Council, Col. Patton, Chairman, have been most admirable. Open-handed hospitality is the order of the day. Prominent citizens generally have open-Colonel on the retirement of Gen. Sackett. ed their homes. Col. Patton entertains 50 at He was promoted to Colonel in July last to his home. Camp quarters are centrally located succeed Gen. Jones, who was made Senior Inand well equipped. A magnificent male chorus has been thoroughly drilled and divided up for spector-General. And yet with all this service duty for the week. Upwards of 300 Reunions will be held at various points. ENCAMPMENT BADGES.

The G.A.R. souvenir badge is of unique design. Suspended from a bar is a bronze buckeye in the form of a locket, and duly inscribed 'G.A.R." On opening the locket there is revealed on one side an exquisite medallion portrait of Gen. Grant; on the other side "22d Annual Encampment, G.A.R., Columbus, O.,

The souvenir badge of the W.R.C. is a bronze medallion, bearing on one side a portrait of Kate B. Sherwood, Past National President; on the other the inscription, "VI National Convention, W.R.C., Columbus, O., 1888." From the bar pin is suspended a real buckeye.

Many unique emblems are seen. Buckley Post, No. 12, Akron, have a little souvenir in the shape of a bucket of hard rubber, inscribed in gilt. The Sons of Veterans from the same place have a miniature jug suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon.

The Ohio delegation's badge is highly artistie. On white satin, exquisitely painted, is a buckeye spray above a gipsy camp-kettle, hung over glowing coals. SONS OF VETERANS.

The Ohio Sons of Veterans are coming rapidly to the front, and 2,000 of them are in camp. They opened the week at the big tent with a stirring program Monday evening and a Tuesday parade, and are brimming over with the

It was a pretty sight to see Camp 27, Akron, O., 65 strong, handsomely uniformed and armed with Winchester 17-repeaters, march into Camp Hayden Sunday evening, headed by a drum corps of 11. The S. of V.'s escorted 15 of the Ladies' Aid Society in gallant style. Buckley Post and Corps came in at the same time, some

The S. of V.'s, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphaus, came over on Tuesday morning and spent the day. They are a fine lot of young lads and full of promise.

To Succeed Col. Mike Sheridan.

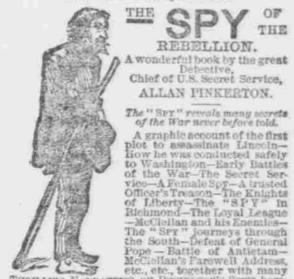
of Dakota to the Headquarters of the Army at Washington. This transfer will result in Col. Vincent succeeding Col. Mike Sheridan, who will probably go to Chicago. No one has yet been selected to succeed Col. Vincent at St. Paul, but the selection will probably be made within a few days. It is not yet impossible that Col. Vincent's change of base may have some significance in connection with the retirement of Adj't-Gen. Drum, which takes place next May. Col. Channey McKeever has been brought here recently from the Pacific Coast, and this latest change brings together here the three men from among whom Gen.

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Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Vincent has been ordered from the Headquarters of the Department